Removal Action Fact Sheet

Bayonne Barrel and Drum, Inc., 9J
Newark, Essex County, New Jersey

REGION: II
NPL: No
TOTAL PROJECT CEILING: $2,400,000
OSC: Cosentino
MITIGATION CEILING: $2,045,000
DOLLARS OBLIGATED FY94-95: $2,045,000
INCIDENT CATEGORY: Drums, cylinders, tanks, ash/soil
START DATE: July 15, 1994
UPDATED: 3-19-97

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION: The Bayonne Barrel and Drum site is located at 150 Raymond Blvd. in the City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey. The site is approximately 14.5 acres in size and is bounded by Routes 1 & 9 on the west, the New Jersey Turnpike on the east, a movie theater on the south. Operations conducted by Bayonne Barrel and Drum included the cleaning and reconditioning of drums using caustic solutions and incineration. These operations produced spent solutions, incinerator ash and sludges. The storage of these waste products as well as the storage of drums awaiting reconditioning were a significant source of contamination at the site. Bayonne Barrel and Drum is believed to have operated at this site since 1943.

An estimated 46,000 drums, 8 tanks, several dozen labpack items, cylinders, 860 cubic yards of contaminated ash, 707 tons of shredded and whole tires and soil contamination have been documented at this site.

MATERIALS: A total of 701 drums were collected from the buildings and storage areas, sampled, overpacked and transported from the site for off site disposal. Seven (7) tanks have also been sampled, six have been emptied, deconed and their contents disposed of. Eighteen (18) waste streams were identified from the containerized wastes (drum & tank) found at the site. These include: organic solids, organic liquids, flammable liquids, flammable solids, chlorinated organic solids, chlorinated organic liquids, inorganic solids, low level PCB solids, PCB solids, oxidizers, corrosives, cyanide liquids, cyanide solids, oils and aqueous liquids.

Eight (8) ash piles (860 cubic yards) and surface soil from the furnace area (horizontal and vertical extent of contamination undefined) have been sampled. Analysis of samples collected from these matrices indicate the presence of metals, PCBs and dioxin. Two of the piles contaminated with high levels of dioxin have been excavated and transported off site for incineration.

Thirty-eight thousand, sixty-nine (38,069) "empty" drums have been inspected and shredded. Some of these drums contained residual

wastes in excess of the definition of an empty drum as defined in 40 CFR, Subpart A, Part 261, 261.7. The residual material (liquid and solid) has been collected, sampled, analyzed and transported off site for disposal.

Seven hundred and seven (707) tons of whole and shredded tires have been collected and transported to an off-site facility for recycling.

THREATS: Direct contact, fire, explosion, surface water contamination, surface and subsurface soil contamination and groundwater contamination. The threats to human health and the environment have been reduced with the stabilization and disposal of the containerized wastes and two of the ash piles and by restricting access to the site. Off site disposal of the remaining ash piles and the assessment and remediation of soil contamination at the site remain tasks to be completed.

Actions: On July 14, 1994, a verbal funding authorization was received from Kathleen Callahan, Director of the Emergency and Remedial Response Division, to conduct the emergency response activities necessary to stabilize and remediate the threats to human health and the environment present at the Bayonne Barrel and Drum Site.

An Emergency Response Clean-up Services (ERCS) contractor was immediately activated and site security (24 hour guard) established.

On July 15, 1994, the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) and ERCS met on site to discuss the anticipated tasks and logistics of the response. A site specific Work Plan and Health and Safety Plan were requested.

On July 18, 1994, equipment and manpower were mobilized to the site and site preparation began. The primary activities were to establish an office trailer, obtain electric and telephone service, establish a decon area and laboratory trailer and clear the debris from along the eastern boundary of the site to facilitate the movement of equipment and manpower.

On July 20, 1994, ERCS began removing drums from building No. 2 to building No. 1 where they were remotely punched, sampled, overpacked, marked and staged. It appears that many of the drums had leaked as evidenced by numerous stains and the pooling of material on the floor of building No. 2. Several drums were found to be empty. Field hazcatting results indicated the presence of chlorinated organics, non chlorinated organics, flammable liquids, oxidizers and fuming acids.

Because the site has a documented history of PCB contamination, a composite matrix screening for PCBs was established and initiated.

ERCS completed the removal and stabilization of the drums in

building number 2. A total of 357 drums were removed from the building, sampled, overpacked, marked and staged. A sweep of the remaining buildings for additional drums was conducted and several drums containing material were recovered. In addition, ERCS began the removal of non-RCRA empty drums from the "empty" drum storage area.

EPA, Technical Assistance Team (TAT) and ERCS demobed from the site on August 11, 1994.

An Action Memorandum confirming the initial verbal authorization and authorization of additional funding was approved on September 2, 1994.

The ERCS contractor (OHM Remediation Services Corp.) and EPA mobilized to the site on September 26, 1994 to complete activities to secure and stabilize the site.

Upon preparation of the ash piles, the cutting of vegetation and debris removal, composite core samples were collected. Because dioxin had been detected in ash samples previously collected, all ash samples were screened for dioxin to insure proper disposition of this waste stream.

On October 3, 1994, core samples were collected from the incinerator courtyard for characterization and disposal analysis.

Subcontractor bids for the analysis of the ash were received and a laboratory selected. Samples for the analysis of TCLP, RCRA characteristics, PCBs and dioxin were shipped to the laboratory.

Bid specifications for the repair of the existing fence and gates and the addition of additional fencing and gates were prepared and submitted to vendors for bid. On October 4, 1994, two of the vendors visited the site for a tour of the fence line.

On October 4, 1994, the ERCS crew began collecting non-empty drums from the 45,000 drums located in the former "empty" drum storage area. In order to facilitate and minimize drum handling and overall response cost, a drum shredder was mobilized to the site.

Equipment to facilitate the removal of whole and shredded tires from underlying soil mounds was mobilized to the site.

Electrical services to the site were completed on October 4, 1994, upon final inspection and connection by Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G).

PSE&G provided detailed blueprints of the gas transmission lines on-site. Information provided indicate that three lines, two 30 inch and one 16 inch, traverse the site. PSE&G requested that prior to any excavation work above it's pipelines it be notified so that a PSE&G representative could be present. This was necessary during the excavation of the exterior ash piles.

Fence repairs and installation were initiated on October 13, 1994, to secure the site and areas of gross soil contamination. Upon completion of fence installation and repairs, warning signs were posted, as per OSHA specifications.

The removal of contaminated material from the floor and pits of building No. 2 was initiated. The pits were discovered upon removal of the drums and ash pile.

The removal and transport of 707 tons of waste whole and shredded tires was completed on November 4, 1994.

The ERCS field chemist completed haz-catting operations, prepared composite samples for PCB screening and shipped soil samples for hazardous constituent analysis, including dioxin and furans. Haz-cat and PCB screen information was utilized to establish waste streams for the test bulking. Each waste stream consisted of no greater than 25 drums. Samples proportional to the volume of waste contained in each drum were test bulked to insure compatibility, composited and submitted to a laboratory for disposal analysis.

Fence repairs and installation were completed.

The removal of contaminated material from the floor and pits of building No. 2 was completed. Six pits were discovered upon removal of the drums and ash pile.

Upon removal of vegetation from an area adjacent to building No. 8 an underground storage tank was discovered. Approximately 400 gallons of a liquid substance were removed from the tank.

On November 15, 1994, a drum shredder was mobilized to the site. The shredder and support units were set-up and shredding operations reached full scale before the end of the day. A scrap metal recycler visited the site to inspect the drums and agreed to provide roll-off containers and transportation at no cost.

On November 18, 1994, two cylinders recovered from the fire debris in building No. 6 were removed from the site by their supplier/owner.

A draft Action Memorandum was submitted to request a ceiling increase to address the continued stabilization and identification of materials and wastes found at the site.

A large quantity of the drums found in the "empty" drum piles were poly lined. These drums were used to store corrosives. Each one of these drums was individually deheaded so that the liners could be removed prior to shredding. Bids for the mobilization and use of deheading equipment were received.

Additional manpower and deheading equipment arrived on site January 4, 1995.

Drum shredding and deheading operations continued until February 20, 1995, at which time these tasks were completed. The resultant scrap metal was sold to a local recycler. In all, 787 tons of scrap metal were transported from the site generating $63,310. The monies generated were credited to the removal action. In all 38,069 drums were inspected and shredded, an additional 8,120 acid pack drums were deheaded and their liners removed.

A mobile laboratory, field chemist and sample technician were mobilized to the site on February 20, 1994 to complete sampling, haz-catting and test bulking of liquid and solid wastes recovered from the "empty" drum piles.

On February 23, 1995, liners from drums containing residual cyanide were treated and the liners staged for subsequent off-site disposal.

The transport and disposal of poly drums and liners were completed. In all, eight thousand one hundred and twenty (8,120) poly drums and liners were disposed of.

All activities to temporarily stabilize the site were completed. These activities resulted in the collection of 551 drums containing liquid and solid wastes. In addition, 4 tanks containing an estimated 14,000 gallons of liquid wastes and 3 roll-offs containing approximately 60 cubic yards of ash remained staged on site.

Waste profile forms for the eleven (11) waste streams identified were completed and reviewed by the OSC.

An Action Memorandum to document and approve funding for the disposal of wastes identified and stored at the Site was drafted during the week of July 7, 1995.

The Action Memorandum to document and approve funding for the disposal of wastes stored at the Site was submitted for approval on August 3, 1995.

A sampling plan for the collection of soil samples from the former "empty" drum storage area was completed and samples collected. Data generated from the analysis of these samples indicate that organic and inorganic constituents found in drum residues are also found in the soil.

On August 23 and 24, 1995, soil samples were collected from the former "empty" drum storage area and furnace courtyard. In addition, samples of soil/ash were collected from the eight exterior ash piles and three ash roll-offs to confirm the presence of dioxin and PCBs.

The Action Memorandum to document and approve funding for the disposal of the wastes presently stored at the Site (RV-2) was

submitted for approval on August 3, 1995 and approved by the Regional Administrator on September 20, 1995. Actions approved and funded allowed for the disposal of all drum and tank wastes, three roll-offs of ash and two of the exterior ash piles.

Waste profile forms for the eleven (11) waste streams identified and previously completed were forwarded to the disposal facilities.

Upon completion of subcontractor consent forms and approval of waste profiles, transport and disposal schedules were arranged. In addition, all disposal facilities selected were found to be in compliance with EPA's CERCLA off-site disposal policy. On November 20, 1995, EPA and ERCS mobilized to the site to begin transport and disposal of the hazardous wastes and substances previously identified and stabilized.

Beginning on November 20, and continuing until November 28, 1995, ash piles 1 and 2 were excavated and loaded into dump trailers for off-site transport and disposal. During excavation activities both PSE&G and Transco were on site to inspect excavation activities over their natural gas transmission lines. An estimated 600 tons of ash contaminated with PCBs, dioxin and RCRA hazardous for lead and cadmium were removed from the site for incineration.

On November 30 and December 1, 1995, a total of 6,939 gallons of contaminated No. 2 fuel oil was removed from Tank No. 5 and transported from the site for disposal.

The bulking chamber used to collect liquids from drums removed from the "empty" drum piles and containing 2,475 gallons of waste was removed by vacuum tanker and transported from the site. An additional 6 drums of waste (3 liquid, 2 sludge and 1 solid) were generated by decontamination procedures.

On December 4, 1995, the 3 roll-off containers containing the ash removed from Bldg. No. 2 and contaminated with low levels of PCBs, dioxin, and RCRA hazardous for lead and cadmium were transported from the site for incineration.

By December 5, 1995, 442 drums had been transported from the site to various TSD facilities for treatment, fuels blending and disposal.

On December 6, 1995, manpower and equipment were demobed from the site.

On December 11, 1995, two roll-off containers of ash previously transported from the site were returned to the site. An explosion at the incinerator selected for the disposal of this material and limited on site storage capability forced the disposal facility to return this material to the site.

On January 23, 1996, corrosive and air reactive wastes were transported from the site, completing the removal of drummed waste

from the site.

On March 1, 1996, the two roll-off containers returned to the site were transported from the site for disposal.

In order to facilitate entry to the Site the ERCS contractor was mobilized to the Site to remove several large piles of solid waste illegally deposited in the site's driveway and blocking vehicle access. The OSC collected evidence identifying the origin of the material for possible case development by NJDEP solid waste enforcement personnel.

In accordance with the requirements of an AOC issued to a group of PRPs identified , contractors representing the PRP group initiated an investigation of soil contamination at the Site on January 6, 1997. Field activities were completed on January 9, 1997. Analysis included; target compound list (TCL) volatile and semi volatile compounds, metals, PCBs, pesticides, dioxin and furans.

On February 5, 1997, ERCS was mobilized to the site for the loading of approximately 30 cubic yards of disposable PPE generated during removal activities at the Site. A single 30 cubic yard roll-off was utilized for the transport of this waste to an off-site facility for disposal.

PRESENT STATUS: Presently, data to define the extent of soil contamination at the site has been received and is in the process of data validation. Upon receipt of validated data actions to address the remaining environmental and public health threats present at the site will be selected and initiated under appropriated enforcement actions.